

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 151

Adopted in Assembly April 27, 2000

Chief Clerk of the Assembly

Adopted in Senate April 6, 2000

Secretary of the Senate

This resolution was received by the Secretary of
State this_____ day of _____, 2000,
at _____o'clock ____M.

Deputy Secretary of State

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RESOLUTION CHAPTER _____

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 151—Relative to Cesar Chavez.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

ACR 151, Villaraigosa. Cesar E. Chavez.

This measure would recognize March 31, 2000, as the anniversary of Cesar E. Chavez's birth.

WHEREAS, On March 31, 1927, a true hero named Cesar Estrada Chavez was born in Yuma, Arizona to Librado and Juana Chavez and became the second oldest in a family of five children. Cesar Chavez lived his life dedicated to improving the plight of farmworkers through struggle, sacrifice, and abnegation. He founded and led the first successful farmworkers' union in United States history. He stood for dignity and justice for farmworkers. Today, he remains a symbol of hope to all Californians who find hope and peace in justice; and

WHEREAS, In the 1930's, during the Great Depression, Cesar E. Chavez's father lost his small farming business and the family went broke. The family became migrant workers and joined some 30,000 workers who followed the crops from Arizona into Southern California, then up the length of the Central Valley and back again picking everything from peas to cotton. They lived in tents and other makeshift housing that often lacked a bathroom, electricity, or running water. Schooling for Chavez was irregular and haphazard. He attended some 30 different schools, often encountered discrimination, and was punished for speaking Spanish; and

WHEREAS, After graduation from the eighth grade Chavez was forced to quit school and take to the fields in order to help support his family. In 1944, at the age of 17, Chavez joined the Navy and served in World War II. After he completed his tour of duty Chavez returned to California and married Helen Fabela, a woman who shared his dedication to the cause of the farmworker.



They lived in San Jose in a tough Mexican neighborhood called “Sal Si Puedes” which translated to “Get out if you can,” and together raised eight children; and

WHEREAS, As a farmworker Chavez experienced firsthand the injustice of working long hours with little pay. Instilled with a sense of justice passed down from his mother, Chavez made a decision to speak up and fight for a change. He took part in his first strike in protest of low wages and poor working conditions for farmworkers. Although initially unsuccessful, his participation in that first strike was to mark the beginning of a long career in which he fought for improved working and living conditions for farmworkers; and

WHEREAS, In 1952, Chavez met Fred Ross who was with a group called the Community Services Organization (CSO). Struck by Chavez’s engaging personality and leadership qualities, Ross tapped Chavez to head voter registration efforts where he successfully registered 4,000 voters. The following year Chavez led organization efforts to establish CSO offices in every major barrio. He eventually spent 10 years with CSO, and became, general director in 1958. During this time services were expanded to include citizenship classes, helping members secure driver’s licenses, assistance in filling out applications for aid, and securing legal counsel; and

WHEREAS, In 1962, Chavez resigned his position with the CSO to embark on a bold new undertaking to form a farmworker’s union. He was joined by the great Dolores Huerta and together they became the architects of the National Farm Worker’s Union, the forerunner to the present United Farm Workers (UFW); and

WHEREAS, In 1965, Chavez led a strike of California grapepickers to demand higher wages, and urged all Americans to boycott table grapes as a show of support. The strike included a 340-mile march from Delano to Sacramento in 1966 in which thousands of farmworkers and supporters marched in solidarity. The farmworkers and supporters carried banners with the black eagle with



HUELGA (strike) and VIVA LA CAUSA (long live our cause); and

WHEREAS, Chavez preached nonviolence to the strikers even as they were physically abused by many of those opposed to the grape boycott. In 1968, Chavez began a Ghandi-like fast to call attention to the migrant workers' cause. Although his dramatic act did little to solve the immediate problem, it increased public awareness of the conditions under which farmworkers labored. In 1973, the UFW organized a strike for higher wages from lettuce growers and after many battles, an agreement was finally reached in 1977 that gave the UFW the sole right to organize farmworkers; and

WHEREAS, During the 1980's, Chavez led the effort to call attention to the health problems of farmworkers caused by the use of certain pesticides on crops; and

WHEREAS, On April 23, 1993, Cesar Estrada Chavez died peacefully in his sleep in San Luis, Arizona. During Chavez's funeral Cardinal Roger M. Mahoney, who celebrated the funeral mass, called Chavez "a special prophet for the worlds' farm workers"; and

WHEREAS, Many declared that the UFW would die without him, but on Chavez's birthday, March 31, 1994, under the leadership of his son-in-law Arturo Rodriquez, the UFW marched 343 miles from Delano to Sacramento, echoing Cesar Chavez's historic 1966 march, and demonstrated that the UFW still worked for farmworkers; and

WHEREAS, In 1990, Mexican President Salinas de Gortari awarded Cesar E. Chavez, the "El Aquila Azteca" (the Aztec Eagle), Mexico's highest award presented to people of Mexican heritage who have made major contributions outside of Mexico. He also became the second Mexican American to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor in the United States, which was presented posthumously to Helen Chavez and her children on August 8, 1994, by President Clinton; and

WHEREAS, In 1994, Chavez's family and the officers of the UFW created the Cesar E. Chavez Foundation to



inspire current and future generations by promoting the ideals of Cesar's life, work, and vision. Communities throughout California and the United States have honored Cesar Chavez by naming parks, children's centers, streets, and other public works after the leader; and

WHEREAS, Cesar Chavez led by example, giving of himself so that he might help others. His relentless pursuit of the belief that the American dream should be available to all Americans, regardless of race or origin of birth, stands as a monument to our free society. His life and work is not only an inspiration to Latinos, but to working Americans of all nationalities. His legacy lives on in the improved working and living conditions of hundreds of thousands of Californians, and their families; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature recognizes March 31, 2000, as the anniversary of the birth of Cesar E. Chavez, and calls upon all Californians to participate in appropriate observances to remember Cesar E. Chavez as a symbol of hope and justice to all citizens, and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.



Attest:

Secretary of State

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